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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/717,744	11/20/2003	Felix M. Sciulli	340058.534D1	8795
500 7590 04/27/2007 SEED INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW GROUP PLLC 701 FIFTH AVE SUITE 5400 SEATTLE, WA 98104			EXAMINER	
			PRONE, JASON D	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3724	
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SHORTENED STATUTORY	PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MON	ZHT	04/27/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

ED

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/717,744	SCIULLI ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
•	Jason Prone	3724
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim viil apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	. the mailing date of this communication. (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
 1) ⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>02 Ar</u> 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ⊠ This 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowant closed in accordance with the practice under E 	action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pro	
Disposition of Claims	i	e.
4) Claim(s) 1-6 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-6 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or		
Application Papers		
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) access Applicant may not request that any objection to the or Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner 10) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner 13) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner 14) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner 15) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner 16) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner 17) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner 18) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner 19) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner 19) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner 19) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner 19) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner 19) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner 13) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner is objected to be the Examiner is obj	epted or b) objected to by the Edrawing(s) be held in abeyance. See on is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of	s have been received. s have been received in Application ity documents have been received (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage
Attachment(s)		
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail.Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	ite

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 1 and 4-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Warehime (5,782,673) in view of McDonnell et al. (5,591,184). See Appendix A.

In regards to claim 1, Warehime discloses the invention including a mixing tube comprising a body (472) having a bore extending there through along a longitudinal axis (138) and being formed to withstand the passage of a high-pressure fluid jet (Title), a collar (464), the collar being sized and capable of sliding upward through a bore of a cutting head (462) and having a terminal end surface of the collar substantially normal to the longitudinal axis to bottom out against a surface of a member in the bore of the cutting head substantially normal to the longitudinal axis to prevent the mixing tube from being inserted any further into the cutting head (top surface of 464 bottoms out against the bottom surface of 456. Both are normal to 138), and the collar having opposing ends spaced from opposing terminal ends of the mixing tube (468 and top surface of 464).

In regards to claims 4-6, Warehime discloses the outer surface of the collar is substantially cylindrical (464), the outer surface of the collar is substantially frustoconical (464), and the collar is surrounded by a nut (458).

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However, in regards to claims 1 and 6, Warehime fails to disclose the collar is rigidly fixed to an outer surface of the mixing tube in an upper region of the tube prior to the mixing tube being installed in the jet system and the outer surface of the nut being threaded to engage a threaded inner surface of a cutting head.

McDonnell et al. teaches (using Appendix A) that it is old and well known in the art of fluid jet cutters to incorporate a collar that is rigidly fixed to an outer surface of the mixing tube in an upper region of the tube prior to the mixing tube being installed in the jet system (701) and the outer surface of the nut being threaded to engage a threaded inner surface of a cutting head (705). With regards to the collar, McDonnell et al. teaches it is old and well known for two commonly used parts of fluid jet cutters to be of a one-piece construction. Also, the frusto-conical portion of McDonnell et al. (701) is an equivalent to both the collar (464) of Warhime and the collar (58) in the instant application. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention to provide Warhime with a rigidly fixed collar/mixing tube, as taught by McDonnell et al., to allow for the manufacturers to produce one big part instead of two different smaller parts.

3. Claims 2 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Warehime in view McDonnell et al as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Yie (4,555,872). Warehime in view of McDonnell et al. disclose the invention but fail to disclose the distance from a top surface of the mixing tube to a bottom surface of the collar is 0.02-2.0 inches and the wall thickness of the collar is 0.01-0.2 inches. Yie (4,555,872) discloses specific dimensions for a fluid jet apparatus (Columns 16-17,

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example II). The support cone (60) with a passage (61) in Yie (4,555,872) is similar to holder (62) and passage (67) in Warehime and would, therefore, be on a similar order of size. Moreover, Yie (4,555,872) teaches a support cone/holder that has a diameter of 0.49 inches with a passage bore diameter of 0.15 inches. In view of the disclosed dimensions in Yie (4,555,872) and that the structure in Warehime and Yie (4,555,872) are on the same order, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to have made the distance between the top surface of the mixing tube and a bottom surface of the collar in Chalmers 0.02-2.0 inches and the wall thickness of the collar 0.01-0.2 inches. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the claimed, since it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. In re Aller, 105 USPQ 233. Additionally, to any degree that it can be argued that it is speculative that Warehime in view of McDonnell et al. is on the same order of size as the fluid jet apparatus in Yie (4,555,872), in view of their similarities in structure and function, such similarities in size would have been obvious to reproduce to meet established standards. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention to have provided Warhime in view McDonnell et al. with the size limitations, as suggested by Yie, to allow the tube/collar combination to fit inside an apparatus requiring specific dimensions.

Response to Arguments

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4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-6 have been considered but are most in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jason Prone whose telephone number is (571) 272-4513. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00-4:30, Mon - (every other) Fri.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Boyer D. Ashley can be reached on (571) 272-4502. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

April 24, 2007

Patent Examiner Jason Prone Art Unit 3724 T.C. 3700

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Appendix A

